The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5864 —— 號四十六百八千五第 日二念月七年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1876. 六拜禮 號九月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

September 8, GEELONG, British str., 1,125, C. Fraser, Bombay 21st August, Galle 26th, Penang 31st, and Singapore 2nd September, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

September 8, DOUGLAS, British str., 864, E. Burnie, Foochow 5th September, Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

September 8, GLENARTNEY, British steamer, 1,370, W. A. Gulland, London 26th July, and Singapore 2nd September, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

September 8, MIAKO, Brit. bk., 516, Knight, London 1st June, General and Powder.—MELCHERS & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

Benefactor, American bark, for Amoy.
Yesso, British steamer, for East Coast.
Ocean Ranger, British schooner, for Haiphong.
Krung Thep, Siamese bark, for Tientsin.
Amoy, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Departures.

September 8, LUCRE, Siam. bark, for Chefoo.
September 8, LUCIA, Brit. bark, for Swatow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Geelong*, str., from Bombay, &c.:—
For Hongkong.
From Bombay.—42 seamen (discharged crew of the steamship *Orissa*). From Galle.—Lieuts. Drake, R.N., James, R.N., and Milne, R.N. From Singapore.—9 Chinese. From Penang.—1 Chinese for Swatow, and 11 Chinese for Amoy.
For Yokohama.
From Galle.—Mr. Elinczki.
Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—
Mr. Quin, 3 Europeans, deck, and 79 Chinese.
Per *Glenartney*, str., from London, &c.:—
Mr. Hammond and 43 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Amoy*, str., for Shanghai:—
1 Cabin and 45 Chinese.
Per *Yesso*, str., for East Coast:—
3 Cabin and 100 Chinese.
Per *Benefactor*, for Amoy:—
1 Cabin.
The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Zambesi*, to-day, at noon:—
For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Arend. For Galle.—Lieut.-Colonel Davis and servant. For Bombay.—Mr. E. Bhoyanya. For Aden.—Mr. Mr. A. Duarte. From Brindisi.—Mrs. Burney and child. For Southampton.—Lieut. H. G. Bird, Lieut. G. A. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Green, 4 children, and 2 servants, and Mr. D. Symes.

Reports.

The P. & O. mail steamship *Geelong* reports left Bombay on 21st August, Galle on the 26th, Penang on the 31st, and Singapore on 2nd September, and had fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Glenartney* reports left London on 26th July *viâ* Suez; arrived at Singapore on 31st August, and left again on 2nd September, and had moderate breeze and fine weather all the passage.

The British bark *Miako* reports left London on 1st June. Spoke the German bark, showing E.G.W.J., from Hamburg to Hongkong, 45 days out, in lat. 20,31 S. and 26,25 W. On 25th June, spoke the bark *Thytira*, from London to Shanghai, in lat. 5,34 N. and long. 21,35 W., which left London on 1st June. In Gaspar Straits on 24th August, saw the ship *Solent*, of London, on Pulo Seat. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 24th July; passed Anjer on 20th August. From Anjer to Hongkong light and variable winds and calms; 99 days' passage.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 5th September, Amoy on the 6th, and Swatow on the 7th. From Foochow to Amoy experienced fresh N.E. winds and squally weather. From Amoy to Swatow moderate N. and N.W. winds and fine weather. From Swatow to port light N.W. and Westerly winds and fine, clear weather. In Foochow, H.M.S. *Lapwing*, strs. *Vasco de Gama*, *Statesman*, and *Ocean*. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Kingfisher*. In Swatow, the strs. *Swatow*, *Feronia*, *Namoa*, and *Francois I.* Passed the U.S. gunboat *Monocacy*, bound North, off Breaker Point.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Sarah Nicholson	Hongkong	July 19
Cawdor Castle (s.)	Hankow	July 11
Stad Amsterdam (s.)	Hankow	July 19
Glenfinlas (s.)	Foochow	July 21
Woodlark	Swatow	July 21
Hohenstaufen (s.)	Hankow	July 23
Aurora (s.)	Manila	July 24
Aurora	Manila	July 24
Glanous (s.)	China Ports	July 27
Glenlyon (s.)	Hankow	July 29
Craigie Lea	Hongkong	July 29
Galley of Lorne (s.)	Hankow	July 30
Christine	Iloilo	Aug. 4

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Min	London	Mch. 12
Challenge	Cardiff	May 15
Hansa	Hamburg	May 20
C. O. Whitmore	Cardiff	May 27
Ugo	Cardiff	June 3
Elsestone	London	June 9
Aurora	Richmond	June 9
Elise	Hamburg	June 11
William Freing	Cardiff	June 12
Duke of Abercorn	London	June 16
Banian	London	June 16
Beemah	Cardiff	June 20
Vanadis	Cardiff	June 21
Spica	Newport	June 28
Fire Queen	London	July 10
Jessie Isabelle	Newcastle	July 11
Niger (s.)	London	July 12
Mount Washington	Hamburg	July 15
Cutwater	Cardiff	July 20
Hopewell	London	July 28
Nestor (s.)	London	Aug. 3
Sarah Nicholson	London	— —
Palestine	London	— —
Bellona (s.)	Hamburg	Aug. —

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1023 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON STREET.
Apply to TURNER & Co., 41, Queen's Road.
tf 1122 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE. Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 598 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,
THE "HUT," Castle Road.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 31st July, 1876.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 12th June, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession,
THE LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA, West Point, with separate entrance, Garden, Stable, &c. Rent, $30.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.
932 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

TO BE LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Rent, $25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & Co., No. 2, Queen's Road.
919 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO BE LET,

(With Immediate Possession),
THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Nos. 3 and 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 14th August, 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK, at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents,*
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1848.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*
1395 Hongkong, 20th August, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.
1y 931 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

OUR Mr. EDWARD HERTON having RESUMED CHARGE of our HOIHOW BRANCH, Mr. M. TENHAFF'S Authority to SIGN our FIRM per procuration is WITHDRAWN from this date.
EDWARD HERTON.
Swatow and Hoihow, September, 5th, 1876. [7d 1441

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FROM THIS DATE M. H. DU POUEY will ASSUME the AGENCY of this COMPANY at HONGKONG.
By Order of the Directors,
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.
1m 1395 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at the PORT of MANILA as SHIP and GENERAL BROKER.
SAMUEL J. MORRIS.
1396 Manila, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established themselves as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS at this Port. (CHOP HOCK, CHEONG.)
LLOYD AND KHO TIONG POH & Co.
C. HENRY LLOYD will SIGN LLOYD and KHO TIONG POH & Co.
3m 1243 Swatow, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS, in our Firm, CEASED on the 6th instant.
E. VINCENT & Co.
tf 1085 Swatow, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established themselves at Swatow, for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and Godowns.
WILLIAMS AND Co.
tf 1086 Swatow, 6th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Business formerly carried on by HENRY SUTTON, will in future be conducted under the Style of
SUTTON AND MOALLE.
AUCTIONEERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, &c.
N.B.—Ships Supplied with Water and Ballast on Moderate Terms.
6m 1070 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 200,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. Cories, Esq. A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 5 ,, ,,
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 251 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 12th September, 1876, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
A Collection of CHINESE and JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising:—LACQUERED WARE, Enamelled VASES, CUPS, BOWLS, and JARS, PORCELAIN WARE ORNAMENTS.
A variety of BRONZES, IVORY CARVINGS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
1447 Hongkong, 9th September, 1876.

FOR SALE BY

ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, &c., &c.,
A VERY POWERFUL DOUBLE ACTION TANK FIRE ENGINE,
By Messrs. HONNEMAN & Co., of Boston, for 30 men to pump 150 Gallons per minute 130 feet high,
Complete, with 30 feet of Suction and 100 feet of Canvas Delivery Hose.
OPPOSITE H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONGKONG.
tf 1430 September 6th, 1876.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 3.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.
J. M. HANLON, Victoria Boys' School, 5, Hollywood Road.
6m 3341

GRAND HOTEL,
No. 40, THE BUND, YOKOHAMA,
AFFORDS EVERY FACILITY FOR VISITORS, Including Ladies' Dining and Sitting Rooms, Private Dining Rooms, &c., &c.
EXCURSIONISTS INTO THE COUNTRY Furnished with all Information, Guides, and Provisions.
BILLIARD SALOON ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
6m 851 Yokohama, June 1st, 1876.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

BOARD AND LODGING. BILLIARDS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.
The Bowling Alleys are NOW OPEN.
Parties requiring Dinners are requested to give 12 hours' notice either at the above Hotel, or to
D. NOWROJEE, PROPRIETOR.
3m 1105 Hongkong, 14th July, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' WHARF AND GODOWNS will be ready for business from July 6th, 1876, for the use of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
No Godown charges will be made on any Cargo collected in advance for shipment by Steamer.
SCALE OF CHARGES.
Foreign Steamers $60 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Coasting Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Sailing Vessels $20 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
C. C. WILLIAMS, Manager.
tf 1087 Swatow, 10th July, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE the honour to inform the Public that I have REMOVED my LITHOGRAPHIC, AUTHOGRAPHIC, and CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING and ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 17, Wyndham Street, to No. 31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite Messrs. Sayle & Co., and next door to W. H. Brereton, Esq., Solicitor.
E. GRELIER.
1m 1293 Hongkong, 9th August, 1876.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
3m 1205 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

Intimations.

FOR SALE.
EX RECENT ARRIVALS.
NEW BOOKS: WORKS of REFERENCE, NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS, and MUSIC BOOKS.
DAWSON'S LONDON-MADE BOOTS and VIENNA BOOTS, large assortment.
DINNER SERVICES, in great variety.
DESSERT SERVICES and BREAKFAST SERVICES.
Fine CUT GLASSWARE, in many designs.
GASELIERS, Table LAMPS, Ship's Side LAMPS, Mast-head LAMPS, Cabin Suspension LAMPS, and Bulkhead CANDLESTICKS.
STATIONERY, De la Rue's, Waterlow's, &c.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, of all descriptions.
Bass's ALE, in Quarts and Pints, by Cameron and Saunders. Guinness's STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, by E. Burke. Bass's ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins. Kinahan's LL WHISKY, Bourbon WHISKY, Glenlivet WHISKY.
CHAMPAGNE, Krug's First Quality, Pints and Quarts. Sparkling MOSELLE, in Pints and Quarts. Still HOCKS, different Brands.
After Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
White's White Seal and other SHERRIES.
Fine OLD PORT. Very Choice OLD BRANDY, bottled here in 1862.
Crosse & Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES, CONDIMENTS and DELICACIES of every kind. Prime Quality American BEEF, in Casks 200 lbs., and 100 lbs. Prime Quality American PORK, in Casks 200 lbs., 100 lbs., and 25 lbs. Finest quality French BUTTER, in 1lb. bottles.
California Family STORES, all descriptions.
Mantz's Yellow METAL SHEATHING, assorted sizes. Brown SHEATHING FELT and BOILER FELT. Hubbuck's Assorted PAINTS and OIL. Crane's Lubricating OIL. Peacock's Composition PAINT. TALLOW. White Brothers' PORTLAND CEMENT. FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY.
T. and D. Henry's CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 5.
Best Russian ROPE, all sizes.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
978 Hongkong, 26th June, 1876.

FOR SALE.

A SODA-WATER MACHINE, in very good condition. Address "X," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

FOR SALE.

GRAND PIANO, PIANINOS, HARMONIUMS.
System—Kapp's Patent.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Sole Agents.
927 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

FOR SALE,

IN one or more lots, Spacious Granite-built GODOWNS, on the Praya; Wanchi, and a Block of 16 HOUSES.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1169 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

FOR SALE.

SCHIEDAM GIN, in Stone Jars. AVH GIN, in White Glass Bottles. Wolfe's Schiedam, Schnapp's Champagne, Beer, and Lager Beer. Hostetter's, Pomeranian, Cocktail, and Boonekamp Bitters. Sour Kraut, in Jars. Powdered Chocolate, in Bottles.
SMALL KEGS PRIME HAMBURG SALT PORK, BEEF, and COD FISH.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

NOTICE.

ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, and GENERAL CONTRACTORS.
Estimates given for Fixing Pumps, Water Closets, Water and Gas Services to Dwellings, &c., &c.
Gas Chandeliers, Lamps, and Brackets, in great variety, made to order, or re-bronzed.
Repairs and Jobbing punctually attended to under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, OPPOSITE H.M. NAVAL YARD. [Aug. 21
1332]

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. DOLAN for 13 years.
All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES.
Dépôt for Vichy Waters.
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY.
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.
A fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY (LATE THE P. AND O. FOUNDRY).
All business in connection with the above to be addressed to
A. JOHNSTON, Manager;
or,
KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.
3m 1212 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Taksaima Coal, at $8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Taksaima Coal, $6 per ton, ex Godown.
Apply to T. G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.
694 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay, Hampoor, Madras, and Surat
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 478 11th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

NEITHER OWNERS, AGENTS, nor SUPERCARGO of the Siamese Barque "SINGKACHANROAN" will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or Debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew during her stay at Port.
KHIN-TYE-LOONG & Co., Agents.
1m 1326 Hongkong, 19th August, 1876.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Intimations.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867; and
IN THE MATTER OF THE ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY, LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company residing out of England are required, on or before the 1st day of March, 1877, to send their Names and Addresses and the Particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to LOUIS WELLS, FREDERICK MOLL, ARTHUR GILBERT, and HENRY KENDRICK, of No. 140, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, the Liquidators of the above-named Company, and, if so required, by Notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, England, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1877, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.
Dated this 25th day of July, 1876.
ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk;
WALTER WEBB, 23, Queen Victoria Street, London, England, Solicitor for the Liquidators.
1448]

THE ORIENTAL AND AMERICAN TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED,
140, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON,
Have, under the Sanction of the Court of Chancery, PURCHASED from the Liquidators of the ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY, LIMITED, the GOODWILL, CODES, REGISTERS, &c., of the said Agency, and this Company is now prepared to RECEIVE and FORWARD TELEGRAMS to any part of the World.
OTTO ROOHS, Managing Director.
1449]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to the "Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1868," being Act XXVIII. of 1868 of the Governor-General of India in Council, Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of ROBERT CARROLL, late Commander of the British Steamer "POYANG," belonging to the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, who was lost on board the said Steamer, which foundered on her voyage from Hongkong to Macao, in a typhoon, on the night of the 31st day of May, 1875, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were duly granted to JOHN STURROCK SCRYMGEOUR, Esquire, of Calcutta, Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation of Calcutta, aforesaid, and the constituted Attorney of FLORINDA CARROLL, of Macao, in China, the Widow of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Testamentory and Intestate Jurisdiction, on the 12th day of January, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said Administrator, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in the City of Calcutta, aforesaid; or, to W. H. BRERETON, Solicitor, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of February, 1877. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the Assets of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, or any part thereof, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said Administrator has then had notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person of whose Claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1876.
ORR AND HARRISS,
2m 1439] Attorneys for the Administrator.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of the late JOHN GILES, Storekeeper, Amoy.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 30th September, or they will not be recognised, and all Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due within the same period.
(Signed)
B. NICHOLLS, HENRY SUTTON, } Administrators to the will of the late JOHN GILES.
928 Amoy, 15th June, 1876.

IN THE MATTER OF AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG, Jun., late of Hongkong, who died on the 11th day of June, 1876, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, Esq., by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 10th day of July, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG at his residence, No. 4, Peohill Terrace, Hongkong, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1876. And Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims, of which the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has then had notice; and the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed to any Person, of whose Claim the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Notice is hereby also given to all parties indebted to the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG forthwith to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken against them for recovery thereof.
Dated this 13th day of July, 1876.
WM. E. BRERETON,
1106] Solicitor for the said G. L. AGABEG.

M. STOUT, D.D.S., DENTIST,
No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE,
HAS RETURNED.
1319 Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

STEAMSHIP *AVA.*
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *GANGE*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from MONDAY, the 4th inst., at Noon.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 A.M., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.
141c Hongkong, 3rd September, 1876.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steam

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work.) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG; besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office; or to the following Agents —

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YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. D. Bloss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
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SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malhrube, Jullien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Heady & Co.
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NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37 Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN, And AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED. PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

827

BIRTH.

At Double Island, Swatow, on the 20th of August, 1876, the wife of W. WATSON, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Yokohama, on the afternoon of the 27th August, J. O. KRUSE Esq., late of Hongkong, of consumption, aged 32 years.

On the 5th August, at Haiphong (Tonquin), the result of an accident, PAUL, the only son of Ernest Constantin, in his 20th year.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1876.

DURING the past fortnight little apparent progress has been made towards a settlement of the difficulty between Great Britain and China. The political situation appears, as far as can be ascertained, to be unchanged. Sir THOMAS WADE and LI HUNG-CHANG, the great Viceroy of Chihli, have met at Chefoo, but of results there seem to be none. Courtesies have been exchanged, and the two diplomatists are represented as having been very complimentary and pleasant one towards the other. This of course, signifies nothing. It is all in the way of official etiquette, and we should be sorry to hear of the British Minister being other than polite, or even of his losing his temper again in writing an official communication. But the pleasantries seem to the uninitiated to be somewhat long drawn out, and the public are growing rather impatient at what appears to them a protracted delay. The Chefoo Conference, about which there was so much preliminary flourish, and at which, it was confidently believed, the points in dispute between the two countries would be speedily and once for all settled, has turned out much like other negotiations with Chinese officials. It is probably not the intention of the Viceroy to hurry on matters. Sir THOMAS WADE must, however, be aware that the effect of this delay in the negotiations is not only tantalising to the various British communities in China, but acts prejudicially to their interests. He would scarcely be a party to retarding the settlement, therefore, unless in his opinion some good reason existed for doing so. He may be waiting for some further instructions from home on Mr. GROSVENOR's report, or he may be endeavouring to induce the other foreign Ministers to co-operate with him in some of his demands. The latter is not at all unlikely, for Sir THOMAS WADE has always shown an indisposition to act singly. It is all very well to act in conjunction with other Powers, but there is such a thing as considering them too much. It should never be forgotten by the British Representative that the interests he guards far exceed those of all other Powers put together, and that he is quite competent to stand alone. With the exception of France, other nations have profited by the concessions wrung from the Chinese Government by Great Britain without participating in the cost. No one grudges them the advantages thus obtained, but the fact ought surely to inspire the British Minister with more independence than he appears to feel. There is no necessity for his taking a too high-handed tone, but he need not defer to the opinions of his ministerial colleagues quite so much as he seems to have done. But to whatever cause the present delay may be due, there can be no doubt that it is producing an evil effect on trade. There is a pretty general interruption to business in nearly all the Northern ports. The demand for imports has fallen off seriously, because the native dealers feel a natural insecurity, and are afraid to buy. The respectable Chinese merchants are in a condition of inquietude and alarm, fearing that hostilities may break out, and their profitable business relations with foreigners be interfered with. This cause has operated to induce them to draw their money from the ports into the interior, which accounts in great measure for the tightness of the money market. Meantime the foreign residents in Shanghai are suffering some little alarm at the defenceless condition of the Settlement in case of war being declared, and are asking for soldiers to be sent to protect them. Everywhere there is uneasiness, everywhere impatience. The suspense is aggravating, and the Briton must needs growl. Nothing has leaked out in connection with the interviews which the British Minister has had with the Viceroy. It is believed that preliminaries have been arranged, but even this cannot be positively affirmed. One report said that LI HUNG-CHANG had been commissioned by the Peking Government to concede all the British demands it necessary, but another has since been put into circulation to the effect that the Viceroy was instructed to put off Sir THOMAS WADE with promises, which, it may be presumed, would be kept to the ear but broken to the hope, as in the past. The British Minister is said by a Chefoo correspondent of one of our contemporaries to have been very decided and plain in his utterances, and that the Viceroy has said little or nothing in reply. How long this beating about the bush is to go on it is impossible to say, but it is to be hoped that Sir THOMAS WADE will get tired of it soon. The policy of the Chinese Government is to gain time, and to weary out the British Minister, if possible. It would surely be better, if this really is the position of affairs, for him to make a straight cut to the settlement of the question by presenting an ultimatum with two days for its consideration, and if not accepted on the expiration of that time, to haul down his flag and suspend relations with China. These protracted negotiations are damaging to British credit in the East, and make it appear that we are afraid to fight, instead of being merely anxious to preserve peace. War is to be deprecated if it is possible to arrange matters without, but peace may be too dearly purchased. The present is a great opportunity for concluding terms with China which would place our relations with that country on a permanently satisfactory footing. What is really wanted is good honest intercourse, fair play to foreign trade, and a fuller recognition of our Representative at Peking. A prompt settlement of the difficulty would go much farther towards securing peace than prolonged negotiations, which are apt to give rise to dissatisfaction to either party. There may, as we have before intimated, be sound reasons for the apparent slowness of the proceedings at Chefoo, and circumstances may have rendered it impracticable for the British Minister to bring matters to a crisis as yet, but it is devoutly to be hoped that he will not allow himself to be humbugged by empty promises, or moved from his demands by specious reasoning. Meantime, the various foreign communities in the East must be content to wait with what patience they have at command for some definite intelligence on the subject. Even if the result be war it can scarcely have a more prejudicial effect, by all accounts, on trade in the Northern ports than the present state of uncertainty.

The P. and O. mail steamer *Geelong*, which arrived here yesterday, brought on forty-two seamen, crew of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, discharged at Bombay, where the vessel was to be sold.

Madame Tasca, Miss Elcia May, and some members of the Opera Company lately in Hongkong have been giving some operatic concerts in Singapore, one of which was under the joint patronage of His Excellency Sir William Jervois and His Highness the Maharajah of Johore.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Mark Stewart, Mr. Bourke (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs) said the report of Mr. Grosvenor's Mission had not yet been received, and no answer could be given as to the time at which it would be laid on the table.

We hear through Chinese sources that an epidemic, resembling cholera in its symptoms, has broken out in Canton, which frequently carries off those attacked in a few hours. Seven candidates just arrived from a distance to take part at the forthcoming literary examinations, while enjoying their usual health were suddenly attacked by the disease and died. Eight persons have also perished in a lane opposite a yamén. Great excitement is reported among the natives in the city, who fear it is a visitation of the plague.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Henry Richard, Mr. J. Lowther (Under Secretary for the Colonies) said—"As to the proposal of our Minister at Peking, that a Chinese Consul should be appointed to reside at Hongkong, no arrangement has been finally concluded. Her Majesty's Government are considering whether the desired end might not be attained in a manner more acceptable to the Hongkong Legislature than by the appointment of a Chinese Consul to reside in the colony. Papers on the subject are already printed, and will be laid upon the table."

The steamer *Glenarisey*, Captain Gulland, arrived in port yesterday. This vessel was the first to land the new season's teas in the London docks.

A desperate clan fight has recently occurred between two villages in the Nemhoi district, near Canton. The contest lasted several days, and many were killed and wounded on both sides. The authorities were either unaware of the fact or else judged it advisable to allow the disputants to fight it out. At all events they were not interfered with, and were enabled to batter away at each other with bamboos until they grew weary.

The Bombay papers states that the steamer *Dagmar*, which left that port recently in search of the wreck of the ship *Monarch*, bound from Moulmein to Bombay, has returned to the latter port but without obtaining any information as to the wreck, or the captain, officers, and crew. The opinion entertained is that the *Monarch* must have been wrecked about 50 miles from Bombay, as the pieces of timber that floated out of her were found at Hurnee, the hull of the ship having drifted down to the distance of more than 100 miles. There appear to be but slight hopes entertained as to the safety of the captain or any of the crew.

We take the following items from the *London and China Express* of the 4th ultimo:—

The *Cruyseer*, Russian gunboat, sailed from Plymouth on the 3rd August for China and Japan.

The current number of the *Fortnightly Review* contains an interesting record of an excursion in the island of Formosa by Mr. Cyprian Bridge.

A telegram from Lisbon, dated July 29, states that the lower part of the damage, caused by collision, to the *Venice* (str.), from Hankow, for London, had been repaired, commenced relonding, and other repairs progressing.

An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Great Northern Telegraph Company has been convoked for the 26th August. The directors will propose resolutions with reference to the new works to be undertaken by the Company, which will include the duplication of the lines between Russia and China and Japan.

The *Thalia* corvette, Captain Henry B. Woollcombe, which arrived last week from China, has passed a highly satisfactory inspection by the Commander-in-Chief. The *Thalia* has been four years and five months in commission. She sailed from Hongkong for Plymouth on April 29, having on board the relieved crews of the *Kestrel*, *Frolic*, and *Mosquito*, together with a number of invalids, time-expired men, &c.; in all, 477. No deaths have taken place during the voyage. The relieved crews and supernumeraries were paid off at Devonport on the 26th July.

The inquiry at Cardiff by direction of the Board of Trade into the cause of the explosion on board the *Atlanta* in Penarth Dock on the 20th June, which resulted in the loss of five lives, six other persons being seriously injured, has been brought to a close. The evidence showed that both hatches of the vessel were put down when loading was completed, and kept down for three days before the explosion, and of this the captain was aware. The Court held him responsible, and deprived him of his certificate for two years, at the same time recommending that all coal vessels should be fitted with ventilators to prevent the explosion of coal gas.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

8th September.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

A CANTON THIEF.

Mr. F. D. Guedes, in the employ of Mr. J. M. Guedes, commission agent and auctioneer, charged a Chinaman named Lo Apoy with stealing a pair of binoculars from house No. 5, Old Bailey Street, where his firm had an auction on Thursday.

The prosecutor said they held an auction at No. 5, Old Bailey Street, and the things to be sold were in his custody. The binocular glasses were exposed on a table there. Mr. Franco came to him at 10 a.m. and said a robbery had been committed at the house in Old Bailey Street. At 1 p.m. the coolie in charge of the house came and told him he had found the thief. He went to Mr. Armstrong's auction room, and the prisoner was pointed out to him. Whilst he was speaking to Mr. Armstrong, his coolie gave the prisoner into custody. The binoculars have not been found. The prisoner was taken to the charge-room, and on his person fourteen pawn tickets for clothing were found. The clothing had all been pawned at Canton, and some of it appears to be very valuable by the amounts advanced on it.

The prisoner denied being at the auction.

Mr. F. Franco said yesterday forenoon he went to house No. 5, Old Bailey Street, where there was to be an auction, to look at the things. On entering he saw a Chinaman sitting down at a table in the centre of the room examining a pair of binocular glasses. He looked around and then went into the verandah and played with a dog there for a minute. On coming into the room again he noticed the Chinaman had gone. Just then Mr. Caldwell came into the room and spoke to witness. Both then went up to the table and they at once missed the binoculars as the case was found by Mr. Caldwell to be empty. No one but Mr. Caldwell, witness, and the Chinaman was in the room from the time witness saw the glasses in the Chinaman's hands and the time they were missed, so that it must have been the Chinaman who took them, as had any other person come in witness must have seen him from the verandah, which is level with the street door. The Chinaman must have been leaving the house just as witness was leaving the verandah and coming into the house. He could not swear the prisoner was the man, but he appeared to him to be the same. Witness sent the coolie to look for him, and he looked after the house himself, but, finding he did not return soon, he went down at 10 o'clock and told Mr. Guedes to send some one to look after the place as he had to go away.

Cheong Alook, the coolie in charge, said he saw the prisoner looking at the binocular glasses. No other Chinaman was in the house at the time. Mr. Caldwell was in the bedroom, and Mr. Franco in the verandah. Witness went and folded up a table cloth, and then turned to the centre table. The Chinaman was then gone, and witness saw the case of the binocular glasses was empty. He looked for them to replace them in the case. Just then the two gentlemen came up to the table, and they saw the glasses were gone. He was sure the prisoner must have taken the glasses as he was the only Chinaman in the room, and the only person handling the glasses, or who was near when they were last seen. He was sure of the prisoner's face, as he had seen him before frequenting auction rooms witness had been placed in charge of. Knowing an auction was on at Mr. Armstrong's witness imagined he would be sure to go there. Witness accordingly went and saw him. He informed his master, and the prisoner was arrested.

The prisoner, who before denied that he had ever been to the auction, now admitted he was there, but denied that he took the glasses. He said there was another Chinaman there. He (prisoner) had only been in the Colony one day, and the only time he was ever here before was once last year. He was the son of a respectable silk dealer in Canton and was not a thief. He had some witnesses who could speak for him.

Suddenly three Chinamen dressed in respectable clothes stepped forward eager to say something, two of whom were put out whilst the other gave evidence.

Ho Atuk said he knew the father of the prisoner, who is a respectable silk dealer, but he could not say much for the respectability of the prisoner—he was a scapegrace. The prisoner was in Hongkong two months ago. Witness had seen him several times roaming about in the colony.

Lo Acheong, another of prisoner's friends, being called on at once made the assertion that the prisoner was a very honest man, but when asked to account for an honest man and the son of a respectable silk dealer having in his possession fourteen pawn tickets, he cooled down in his praise of the prisoner.

The other witness knew the father, but knew nothing of the prisoner's character.

Ho Atuk, the first witness for the defence, was told to write up to the father and inform him about the pawn tickets, as doubtless the prisoner had robbed his father.

The prisoner was then sent to four months' hard labour.

BEFORE F. STEWART, ESQ.

DRUNKENNESS.

Joseph Help, a seaman on the *Egeria*, was fined 25 cents for drunkenness.—William Ross of the *Lily*, charged with drunkenness, refused to pay chair hire, and doing damage to a chair lamp, was fined 25 cents, ordered to pay chair hire 30 cents, and to pay 5 cents for damages.

KEEPING PIGS IN THE HOUSE.

Ip Akin, a married woman, summoned by Inspector Mackie for keeping pigs in her house without a licence, refused to appear, and was now brought up on a warrant. She had been summoned before for a similar offence and fined, and she afterwards refused to take away the pigs in consequence of which they had to be seized. The prisoner this time was fined $5.

A FALSE REPORT.

Chun Afuk, the man who made a false report of a burglary at Kowloon, was again brought up and called on to find security in $25 for three months.

AN IMPUDENT CHINAMAN.

Chun Akau, a watchman attached to the Government Fire Brigade, who refused to put in an appearance yesterday to answer a charge by Mr. Wasseinus of sleeping on duty, saying he must look for his dog, was brought up to-day in custody.

The prosecutor said the prisoner was a very impudent man. All cases against him had been dealt very leniently with, he being a married man.

The prisoner denied that he slept on duty, or that he was told to attend the court yesterday, or that he was sent for.

He was fined $3, in default, seven days' hard labour.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer *Geelong*, Captain G. Fraser, from Bombay 21st, Galle the 26th, Penang the 31st ultimo, and Singapore the 2nd inst, with the London mails of the 5th ult., arrived here yesterday morning We take the following telegrams from the *Straits Times Extra*:—

LONDON, 19th August.

The Turkish defeat by the Montenegrins is confirmed. Great loss to the Turks is reported in consequence of their being unprovided with artillery.

A financial crises has occurred in Portugal. Several banks have stopped payment.

LONDON, 21st August.

According to unofficial Servian despatches their Nisch army has been attacked by the Turks, who, however, were repulsed near Alexinatz.

LONDON, 22nd August.

Since the 19th instant the Turks have been attacking the Servian line between Alexinatz and Banja, and yesterday the Servians retreated. A decisive battle is expected at Alexinatz.

Rumoured mediation of Great Powers shortly.

KANDY, 22nd August, 4.30 p.m.

The Great forgery case of Omer Lebbe for $2,000 was tried to-day. The prisoner was acquitted by an English jury, of which Mr. Norman Macleod was foreman. The case for the prosecution broke down. A brilliant and effective defence was made by the Hon. Mr. Van Langenberg, assisted by Mr. Richard Morgan. The court was crowded. The verdict is considered extremely just and satisfactory. Great excitement in court.

LONDON, 23rd August.

According to Servian official despatches the Turks have attacked the Servians and have been repulsed before Alexinatz. The Servians have occupied Gurgosovaz. Large numbers of volunteers are joining the Servians from Russia including officers and soldiers. Russia is permitting this.

Further accounts are published of Turkish atrocities at Bulgaria.

BOMBAY, 23rd August, 3.50 p.m.

Latest accounts state that slight rain has fallen generally throughout Bombay districts during the last few days. More is wanted, however, in every direction, and in parts of Berar, Khandeish, and the Southern Mahratta country the crops are withering.

Cotton and seed crops are slightly better, but the grain crops are urgently in want of a plentiful rainfall.

FOOCHOW.

It is again rumoured that Ting Jih-chang is going to Nanking as Viceroy, and that the Fontai will become Acting Governor.

It is rumoured that the Viceroy will shortly resume his post, having we presume, explained matters at Peking. He comes back, however, shorn of two degrees of nobility.—Severe punishment enough for a man in His Excellency's position.

It is reported that the object of the *Lapwing's* visit to Amoy was to obtain a supply of powder. We shall all be glad to hear once more the rattle of her mid-day gun. So far as the protection of the Settlement is concerned, she might as well lie at Sharp Peak as at Pagoda Anchorage.

The following "Gup" comes from Pagoda Anchorage:—Just as the *Europa* was leaving Shanghai last on the 26th ult. news came on board to the effect that Sir Thomas Wade had, amongst his first demands, requested Li Hung-chang to throw open all China to foreign trade; to which the Viceroy promptly replied—"No, Sir, we would sooner fight you at once than do that." The steamer had to start before any more of the important conversation could be gathered!

We understand that the teamen are so hard pressed for money as to be unable to pay the lekin duties on teas recently received. A large and influential deputation of members of the Tea Guild waited upon the Lekin Taotai a few days ago, with a view to urging a favourable consideration of their case. It is reported that the Taotai at first refused to comply with the request of the deputation; but that, on being assured that immediate payment of duties was simply impossible, his excellency ultimately consented to accept bonds for the duties in question.

Some time ago we stated that Ting Futai had disbanded the "Bow and Arrow" men. The report was quite correct; but it now seems that orders have been received from Peking to reassemble the force; and, of course, it has to be done. To a man of Ting Futai's intelligence, this pig-headed adhesion to "old" custom must be very discouraging. He is, no doubt, doing his utmost to introduce one of the first elements of public order—viz: a good military force—into the province, and he finds himself thwarted at the very outset of his reforms!

The Road Committee are certainly entitled to *kudos*. They have greatly improved the roads of late, and in certain parts widened them considerably; but their task is beset with the difficulty common to all acquisition of land in China. We allude to the matter of graves:—the "grave question" it might be more fitly termed. Of course, no person will venture to urge that the Chinese are wrong in demanding a scrupulous respect for the resting-places of their dead; but when we consider that nearly every hillside is a vast burial ground, it becomes a somewhat different question. The Celestials are an eminently practical people whenever the "almighty" dollar is at stake; and when hard pressed for cash they will sell, with but little commotion, the few feet of ground under which the remains of their revered ancestors lie. When, however, it becomes necessary to treat with several hundred disconsolate relatives, the bargain is not so easy of accomplishment. An inconsolable ninety-ninth cousin has it in his power to make things lively for the barbarian, and rather than part with the cherished remains of his potted ancestor, he will see the foreigners to Jericho—if not to a hotter region. Or, mayhap, the "inconsolable one" puts a money value on his defunct kinsman, altogether prohibitory; and it follows that some useful and much needed improvement is delayed indefinitely.

The Canton Club has been the scene during the last two days of a brilliant display. The annual *fête* which commenced on the 30th ult., shows that hard times and want of money do not seriously interfere with the proverbial stoicism of our Southern friends. With all their faults, the Cantonese are about the best people in China. They know by experience what "foreign power" means, and although at times somewhat self-asserting, are in the main more closely allied to foreign intercourse than the natives of other provinces. Foreigners, as a rule, find a certain refinement and sympathy in the natives of Kwangtung, and consequently it is not so be wondered at that they should mix more freely with them than with other provincials. The annual gathering at the Canton Club House has this year attracted numerous foreign visitors, and as the building is thrown open—"free gratis for nothing"—it is needless to add that the great unwashed are be seen in full force; and that although the crowd is large, it is, as usual on such occasions in China, exceedingly good tempered. Perhaps the most amusing feature in last evening's entertainment was a kind of "walk round" by Buddhist priests, to the accompaniment of a style of music not very soul-inspiring, although peculiarly Chinese. The decorations were extremely effective, and the entire building was illuminated by fancy lanterns and a few splendid chandeliers. The moving figures also formed a prominent feature in the show.—*Foochow Herald.*

ANCIENT CHINESE COLONISTS IN PERU.

The correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"In searching among the ruins of the Grand Chimu's city, situated between Trujillo and the pool of Huanchaco, some silver idols have been found inscribed with very ancient Chinese characters. Some have been likewise dug up from the mounds in the valley of Chinca Alta, four hundred miles to the southward. I have examined these idols carefully. They bore marks of being very ancient. Two that were in my possession represented a man sitting cross-legged on the back of a tortoise. The head was shaved, except the top, from which depended, hanging on the back, a lock of hair braided Chinese fashion. The arms of the figure were extended, the hand resting on short pillars; and notwithstanding this relic was very much eaten by the rust and the salts contained in the earth, where for centuries it had lain undisturbed, some signs were plainly visible on the pillars. They somewhat resembled the Chinese writing, but seemed somewhat different from those in use to-day. The finding of these relics was quite important in my estimation. I set forth in search of a person who could interpret them for me and dispel my doubts. I knew a very intelligent Chinaman, acknowledged to be by his countrymen a gentleman of great literary attainments. He examined the queer object for a long time without speaking a word; looked at me, looked at my relic again, his features betraying astonishment, nay, veneration not altogether free from awe. He was evidently overcome by a strange feeling. 'Very odd,' said he at last. 'These are very ancient characters, used in China thousands of years ago, before the invention of those now employed. They mean Fo-hi.' Hence he believes a small colony at Eten, on the Peruvian coast, who still speak a language understood by Chinese coolies, to be the descendants of those who brought to Peru these silver idols. This discovery, however, does not stand alone."

The wheat harvest in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, and Hungary promises this year to be considerably above the average.

The nominal strength of the Russian army is about 1,300,000 on the war footing, and 765,000 on the peace footing, the which latter must be added 190,000 Cossacks on military service.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 8th September.

Sales of Patna made to-day at from $555 to $565, and of Benares at from $525 to $530. The maximum rates may be taken as the closing rates, since the receipts of a large amount of treasure by the mail steamer of to-day, money is less tight and the native dealers feel confident to operate. The stock of Patna is computed at 2,900 chests, of Benares 1,100 chests, and of Malwa 250 chests. The quotation of the last named drug is $565, exclusive of allowance.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamer *Zambesi*, for London, &c.:—

For London 5,461 boxes, 3,007 half-chests, 334 chests, and 7 pkgs. Tea, 25 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 56 boxes Waste Silk, 5,706 Raw Silk, and 9 boxes Pongees Silk. For Continent 1,305 bales Raw Silk, 85 bales Waste Silk, and 316 bales Cocoons.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. 4/0¼
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/1
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/1¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/1½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight..... 241 } nominal.
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight..... 241 }
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..... 74
Private, 30 days' sight..... 76½

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—6 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$590 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,475 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 15 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$200 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$515 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$148 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—37½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£95.

SALES ON SEPTEMBER 8TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Sapanwood—400 piculs, at $2.00, by Wo Hing to travelling trader.

White Sugar—150 bags, at $5.00, by Wo Hing to local trader.

White Wax—3 pieces, at $64.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—10 cases, at $54.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Black Pepper—400 bags, at $7.60, by Fook Mow Loong to travelling trader.

Cotton Seeds—300 bags, at $3.63, by Tuck Mee to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers—6 bags, at $9.50, by Hing Tai Chan to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—40 bags, at $9.00, by Hing Tai to travelling trader.

Gum Olibanum—20 cases, at $3.20, by Kwong Hop to travelling trader.

Potato Flour—40 bags, at Tls. 1.7.5.0, by Kwong Hop to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER AND CO.'S REGISTER.)

SEPTEMBER 9TH.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.877
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.693
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.811
Thermometer—9 A.M.	87½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	90
Thermometer—4 P.M.	87
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	81½
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	83
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81½
Thermometer—Maximum	91
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

SEPTEMBER 8TH.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONG-KONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONG-KONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.81	29.86	29.82	29.88	—	—	30.05	30.03
Thermometer attached	87.0	84.0	—	—	—	—	85.5	81.0
Direction of Wind	W	ENE	NE	NE	—	—	SW	N
Force	1	2	4	4	—	—	3	2
Dry Thermometer	86.0	83.0	81.0	85.0	—	—	85.8	78.1
Wet Thermometer	79.0	78.0	83.0	80.0	—	—	79.2	76.0
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	b.	b.	—	—	b.c.	c.b.
Hours' Rain	—	½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, as registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 4 to 5 moderate, 6 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 9 to 10 heavy, 11 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizzly, F. Fog, G. Foggy, H. Hail, L. Lightning, M. Misty, O. Overcast, R. Passing showers, Q. Squally, S. Rainy, SN. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Bad, threatening, V. Variability, W. Storm, Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over long spaces average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

CHINESE SUPERSTITION.

The Chinese, though far from being a religious, are an eminently superstitious people. They are not impressed with any really religious ideas, and their veneration for virtue is more apparent than genuine. But they are easily frightened, and entertain a most profound dread of anything partaking of the supernatural. It takes very little to induce them to believe in the miraculous powers of an unseen agency, and if anything out of the common occurs for which there is not sufficient explanation immediately forthcoming they are instantly thrown into a panic. No wonder, therefore, that they are the prey of tricksters and charlatans. No wonder that the scamps make profit and credit out of their fears, and turn them into ridicule on every occasion. No wonder that every now and then they present a ludicrous spectacle by the causeless frights into which they suffer themselves to be driven. Of course their dense ignorance is a fine ground for the crafty and scheming to work upon, and they never labour in vain. Nothing is easier than to scare a Chinese populace, and designing men are well aware of the fact. Hence it comes to pass that when it is desired by some designing knaves to rouse public feeling against any person or party, the train is set in motion by playing upon the superstitious fears of the people, and, after exciting them to fever heat, indicate the source of their trouble and thus create a riot.

This course has been again and again repeated in China. The secret societies and other rebel organisations frequently set on foot some mischievous tricks by which they manage to throw the population into a ferment, amidst the noise of which they can securely prosecute their disloyal designs or lay plans for future action. Recently the cities of Soochow and Woosih have, it is stated, been plunged into a state of almost unprecedented terror and excitement by some ingenious artifices, no doubt used for a sister purpose. The queue-cutting dodge has prevailed in a number of cities for some time and has had the effect of inducing the people to take most ridiculous precautions, such as the wearing of charms, the muttering of incantations, &c. But this has been supplemented in Soochow by some marvellous tales of paper men, which were to be sent up to mark a dwelling-place which at night would be visited by a most unwelcome intruder, who was said to crush unconscious sleepers to death. According to report, it assumed the appearance of a white rat, which entered the bed-room and expanded into a cow or some other monster which crushes the victim. Woosih has, in consequence of the alleged sorceries, been converted into a sort of beleagured city. Work has been suspended, the people have organized themselves into volunteer guards, and all sorts of precautions have been taken to protect the inhabitants from their unseen but much dreaded persecutors. Their fright has made them cruel and relentless, and when five men arrived at the barrier one day not long since, three of whom were discovered to have knives in their possession, it was at once concluded that they intended to use them in cutting off queues, and the unhappy men, who subsequently proved to be harmless pork-butchers, were decapitated on the spot. As though they were not content with all the stories which have been disquieting them, the Chinese at Soochow have invented a new danger. Spots of ink are thrown in the face by some unknown agency, and the party so assailed inevitably dies, unless he becomes conscious of the fact and wipes it off while it is wet. This, it might have been thought, would be too much for even Chinese credulity. That appears, however, to be practically limitless, and it is impossible to say what new freak they will next take up.

But beneath all this gross superstition and the absurd follies arising from it, there are dangers to the peace of the country and the security of the Government which should not be ignored or made light of. The White Lily Society and the Half Cash Society are accused of being the originators of the appearances and alarms which have given rise to so much consternation. What truth there may be in the charge it is hard to determine, but it is certainly by no means improbable, for such tricks have, as before mentioned, been resorted to by such societies. At the present time the air is charged with rumours of plots of rebellion, and the various secret organisations are reported to be actively engaged in preparing for any contingency which may give them an opportunity of raising the standard of revolt. Several members of the Hung-fei Society have, it is reported, lately been arrested in Kiangsu, who, on being put to the torture, confessed to the existence of a large number of confederates all ready to rebel when the hour seemed ripe. Everything, in fact, seems to point to the possibility, in the event of the Chinese Government engaging in another foreign war, of a new insurrection on a large scale breaking out, with the object of overthrowing the reigning dynasty. But these agitations, though probably in great measure due to secret conspiracies, are not all to be traced to that source. It is as likely as not that the enemies of Christians and foreigners have had a hand in them. Thus at Soochow a crafty mandarin is reported to have taken two lads suspected of being implicated in the affair apart and scared—or more probably prompted—them to make a confession that they were hired by Catholic priests to send up the paper men. As a natural result, the Christians are now credited with being the agents in the work, and they have been denounced in the streets. Some serious outbreak might have occurred through this mischievous calumny being circulated had not the authorities thought proper to issue proclamations to disabuse the people of the superstitious nonsense which they have been giving credence to. The whole affair is a grotesque absurdity which might well be dismissed with a laugh were it not for the tragical consequences which too often follow these great manifestations of popular superstition. A people who indulge belief in such rank impostures are indeed in sore need of the enlightenment which a purer civilisation and nobler religion than they have known can give them.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BRITISH BRIG "ROB ROY."

Captain Brown, of the British brig *Rob Roy*, arrived at Hongkong with his crew, on the 28th ult. by the Danish steamer *Aria*, and reports the total loss of his ship. The vessel left Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd ult. for London. For the first three or four days out strong winds with rain were experienced, after which the weather moderated, with light winds, veering from south-east to north-west. On the 13th inst. the cap sin found that his chronometer had stopped at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on examination it was found to be quite useless. The fine weather still continued and the course of the vessel was then regulated by dead reckoning. At four o'clock on the morning of the 18th she suddenly struck on what proved to be the north shoal of the Paracels. Every endeavour was made to get her off but without success. The tide was fast ebbing, and there were rocks under both bow and stern of the vessel with plenty of water amidships. The cargo was thrown overboard in hopes of her floating next tide, but the vessel commenced to break up, and at four o'clock the captain thought it prudent to leave her. They were on board eleven hands all told. They left in one boat, taking with them

Customs' assemblage here; but what about the diplomatists?

Chefoo has been displaying its attractions for years, unavailingly, without possessing sufficient charms to draw these several representatives of their Governments from the secluded temples near Peking, where the beauty of the scenery is said to have affected a late resident plenipotentiary so overpoweringly that he is reported to have exclaimed in tones of regret, that the burden and exceeding dignity of his own elevated position alone prevented him from freely appreciating the beauties of natural What can there be in Chefoo to overcome the force of the northern magnetic influence which has kept all Foreign Legations spellbound within easy reach of the Imperial Capital for so many years, while the sea breezes and mountain scenery of Chefoo, like the sweetness of the rose, were wasting their fragrance in the desert air? This is a question almost as interesting as that of what is going to happen. Time alone will tell. The Spanish Minister, Señor Epana, is expected daily, and the arrival of the Vicomte Brenier de Montmorand is alone required to complete the diplomatic circle. He will come with a "burden of sorrows" heaped on him by the atrocious cruelty of the Chinese authorities in their murder and savage mutilation of Roman Catholic Christians. The echo of the Martyr's cry from beneath the altar in heaven—"How long, oh Lord, how long?" seems to resound now on earth, demanding a cessation of persecution which shocks our humanity equally as it violates our treaties and calls for speedy redress. Perhaps the informal congress of Ministers now assembling here may think it worth while from their position as Christian statesmen, to say a word in behalf of their oppressed brethren in the faith.

21st August.

The disagreeable weather which prevented the landing of His Excellency Li Hung-chang cleared away in the afternoon of Friday, and at about half-past two o'clock, the boom of two cannons from the Chinese gunboats in harbour, announced that the Chinese Plenipotentiary was leaving the *Fungshun* for the shore. Immediately afterwards, a steam pinnace with the Imperial Ensign flying from the stern and stern, and towing two ships' cutters containing Li Hung-chang and his suite, advanced rapidly towards the Customs' jetty, and landed the great statesman who has come here to treat with Sir Thomas Wade on the momentous question whether China is to bind itself to act justly in all relations with Great Britain for the future. The troops, which were paraded on the jetty in expectation of the event, formed in close order, and the banners spread out their varied colours in the air. Officers rushed about as quickly as their clumsy ceremonial boots would allow them. The usual flourish of trumpets was *not* sounded, and the illustrious personage for whom all this pompous reception had been prepared, ascended the steps at the end of the jetty, and after interchanging salutations with the mandarins who were deputed to meet him as he set foot in the province of Shantung, got into his sedan chair, and was borne quickly along the ranks of the soldiers (who bent their knees to him as he passed), and proceeded to the Foreign Custom-house buildings, where a room had been prepared for his formal reception by the Taotai. These authorities, following the traditional usage, met the Governor-General at the gate of the Court-yard, and conducted His Excellency inside the house. Li Hung-chang seemed to have laid aside the lofty bearing for which he is distinguished, and walked with a slightly forward inclination of his body, but his features appeared serene, and to judge by the bland smiles of the Taotais who saluted him, and who spoke in the most affable of tones, there was nothing but satisfaction apparent in the group of native celebrities thus brought together. After a very short interval, the Governor-General resumed his journey, and reached his temple-home in time to receive a few visitors, and to witness the harbinger of approaching fine weather in the ruddy clouds of the western sky before sunset. Naturally enough, the path to the hill was thronged by hosts of curious Chinese, and even of some few foreigners, who were desirous to catch a glimpse of the remarkable personage who was dwelling on its summit. The Inspector-General of Customs, Mr. Robert Hart, was possibly the first foreigner who reached the mountain to pay his homage to the powerful Viceroy, and he had the honour to remain closeted with his Excellency for several hours on Saturday afternoon, discussing no doubt the eventualities and chances of the problem in course of solution, and aiding also with his experience and information the sincere desires of his superior to place foreign relations on a satisfactory basis. As evening closed in, the grounds of the temple and the building itself were tastefully illuminated by numerous lanterns, and the road leading up to the Viceregal yamên was lighted also with rows of lamps, all of which presented a really picturesque aspect, and suggested cheerful thoughts of the great human luminary in whose honour they were so brightly shining. Sunday commenced with an early visit of Li Hung-chang to the new steamer, the *Hang Quang*, and the usual drill of the Chinese troops took place on the East beach, in his presence; and by noon, he was on his way back to his residence at the Yu-hwang-miao.

Another notability arrived on Saturday in the person of Mr. Ton-king-sing, who has brought up the steamer *Hang Quang* for inspection by his patron, the Governor-General of Chihli, which took place as described. As this intelligent native has been selected to settle the *Anna* affair with the Germans, on account of his supposed special aptitude for "soothing the barbarians," perchance his talents may be in requisition for taming the British Lion. Whether he can be of any use to the Chinese Plenipotentiary is problematical, but it can be looked upon as certain that his intimate connection with Li Hung-chang may be extremely useful to the Chinese Merchants' Steamer Company, inasmuch as he will have the earliest possible information as to their continuing to be a safe investment as Chinese property, and with the help of a fast steamer he may get speedily to Shanghai to request the Registrar of British Shipping to make the contemplated transfer required to turn all the Company's boats into British property for the occasion.

This morning (Monday) commences the grand affair. Shortly after eight o'clock, Li Hung-chang set out for the British Consulate, where he is to meet Sir Thomas Wade, and enter upon the communications which the Peking Government have to make to the representative of Great Britain. The conference is taking place, and if it ends well, all will be well.

24th August.

It used to be asserted, and to a certain extent it was also believed, that "coming events cast their shadows before;" but for some reason or other the truth of this wise saying is far from being confirmed by the experience of the past week, and unless these supposed "coming events" make an effort to cast a reflexion on the mirror of Chefoo, and atone for the disappointment that has been caused by their failing to do what was expected of them, their shadow-throwing power will be altogether discredited. Some persons say that the tenuity of the atmosphere of Chefoo is unfavorable for the transmission of combre radiations, others suggest that the ethereal nature of the events, whose semblance has not yet been discovered, is the great obstacle to the shadows appearing with sufficient prominence to be distinguished. Some pretend to solve the difficulty by roundly stating their firm belief that there are no "coming events" at all, and that the expectations of reading the future may be calmed and dismissed in peace. Under these circumstances, the curiosity of the political philosophers appears without the slightest chance of being gratified and it is an equally hopeless task to attempt to give any news of what the British Plenipotentiary and the Chinese Grand Secretary are settling together. The only knowledge that can be possibly acquired of the situation here, is to be had from the panorama of the great actors in the scene visiting each other, and of their patient appearance under the trying circumstances of official intercourse. One would conclude that these illustrious persons have a good deal to say to each other, if one can judge from the length of time they remain in each other's society; and it is natural to suppose that so many valuable hours are not solely spent in chit-chat, but in something more serious.

After Li Hung-chang's visit to Sir Thomas Wade, on Monday, the 21st, His Excellency went to see the Honorable Geo. F. Seward, the United States Minister, and then called on the Austrian Minister. On the following day, His Excellency went to visit Mr. Butzow, the Russian Minister, and Herr Von Brandt, the German Minister, with each of whom he remained a considerable time. On Wednesday morning, Sir Thomas Wade, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Ryder and his staff, together with Mr. Mayers, the Chinese Secretary of the British Legation, went to pay a ceremonial visit to Li Hung-chang. The British party came ashore from H.M.S. *Vigilant* about two o'clock, in the Admiral's barge, and landed at a private jetty, where sedan chairs had been sent by the Governor-General to bring them to his residence. They were received with the usual cordiality, and on their departure Li Hung-chang courteously accompanied them a short way down the hill. When the next visits are to take place has not yet been arranged; but as the Governor-General is said to have expressed a wish to see the *Audacious*, it is probable that some day next week will be assigned for his visit on board the ironclad, and for showing him some of the Woolwich babies which are sleeping in the battery on board.

It would be quite impossible to record all the interchanges of visits and social amenities that are taking place between the eminent diplomatists who have assembled at Chefoo, doubtless *pour le bon motif*. Time must hang heavily on the hands of some of them, for the sources of amusements here are so limited that they are likely to be speedily exhausted. The Chinese authorities are doing in a most praiseworthy spirit what they can in the way of entertainment for members of the *corps diplomatique*, who are willing to avail themselves of such distractions. On Wednesday, a review of the foreign-drilled troops took place on the west beach, and some fair artillery practice was gone through there, under the direction of the German military instructor who has charge of educating the natives in the art of war. The German Minister attended by Count Montz, the German Commodore, and his Flag-lieutenant, were present to witness the display of drill and manœuvres; and the Chinese seemed greatly gratified by the approbation of their proficiency in soldiering which the Germans bestowed on them. It does not appear that any other foreigners were present, which is certainly to be regretted, as it cannot but be interesting to witness the tactics of Chinese troops in view of possible complications, and so far the Germans seem to have had the advantage of seeing a Chinese military review all to themselves. Nothing more can be said in the way of news, and it is becoming more and more problematical every day whether there will ever be anything worth writing about.

THE ANTI-MISSIONARY DEMONSTRATIONS IN CHINA.

We regret to hear that the anti-missionary spirit to which we have already alluded elsewhere is fast spreading from the Catholic missionaries to the Protestants. Soochow appears to be simply beside itself, and things are going rapidly from bad to worse. The juggleries of which we have heard so much are driving people almost wild, and there is no doubt that most of the inhabitants firmly believe themselves to be bewitched. Tail-cutting has given place to paper-men, paper-men are now superseded by a dreadful being which, from being the size of a frog, enters a man's house and swells to the dimensions of an elephant, and this is even excelled in horror by the alleged visits of *incubi*, who crush people to death in their sleep. The mysterious stains or spots, too, which can only be eradicated by a characteristic remedy mentioned at length in the *Shên-pao* the other day, another source of terror, and the worst part of it is that the panic is gradually spreading to Shanghai. Meanwhile the incantations, of which all this is supposed to be the result, have been cunningly attributed to missionaries, and we are sorry to hear that their position has become so dangerous in Soochow that they have been warned to leave. Those who are married are already sending away their wives and families, and expect soon to be obliged to follow themselves. Proclamations, openly and covertly raising hostile feelings in the minds of the country people against Europeans are becoming daily more frequent, and there can be no question that an attempt will ere long be made, in some direction or other, to give expression to these sentiment otherwise than by mere words. The cry along the streets is "Kill the Foreigners." Our private advices are to the following effect:—"The most sensible natives think that all the excitement is the work of the Pehlièn Keaou, and that the conspirators lay the blame on the Catholic converts in order to screen themselves. I can't make up my mind as to the officials. If they are sincere in putting down this nonsense they would not try to force evidence out of their prisoners, which they must see will only make matters worse; unless indeed they wish to make a few Catholics bear the brunt of the trouble and hope by cutting of a few heads to end the rumours. But the officials, 'fools and blind' as they are, believe in the paper men as firmly as any one!"—*Celestial Empire.*

HONGKONG.

The past fortnight, like several previous ones has been singularly barren of events. The political situation is exciting much attention, but the news from the north has been meagre and unimportant.

The Hon. George Phillipo, senior puisne judge of the Straits Settlements, has definitely accepted the post of Attorney-General in this Colony, and is expected here in about a month.

We notice that building operations are going on up at the Peak. One new bungalow has been erected, and another is gradually rising. The Peak is evidently growing in public favour as a place of resort for the summer.

A correspondent writing from Ningpo on the 25th ult. informs us that the cotton crop in that district is expected to be a very fine one this year. The weather there is cool and pleasant. The residents are anxious for definite news from the North.

The rate of payment in the Military and Naval establishments in China is, we understand, to be revised. The dollar is at present reckoned at 4s. 1d. For the next six months it is to be reckoned on the average of the last six months, which means an increase in the salaries of the persons attached to the establishments of a very good percentage.

A serious accident occurred on the 6th instant as the steamship *Orchis* steamed out through the shipping for Singapore, &c. It appears that, as the vessel was leaving, Mr. Webster, boarding officer in the Harbour Master's Department, went on board, and a boat with four men in her belonging to the department was being towed alongside. The boatman steering the boat stupidly steered the boat close into the side of the ship instead of sheering off, and the consequence was the current heeled the boat to the side of the ship, turning her right over. Three men held on, but one unfortunately lost his hold and was carried into the surf caused by the propeller, went down, and has not been seen since.

Geo. Hy. Goll, who was convicted at the last criminal sessions of embezzling the sum of $18 entrusted to him in virtue of his office as senior ward-master of the Civil Hospital, was brought up for sentence on the 28th ultimo. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the offence of which the prisoner had been convicted, besides being a great breach of trust, was a very mean and shabby offence indeed—taking the money of men in hospital which had been given to him to take care of. It was perfectly absurd to ask them to take a promissory note for the amount. He had a very good character, however, and he (his Lordship) would take that into consideration. The lightest sentence he could pass upon the prisoner was that he be kept to hard labour for eighteen months.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in and subscribers to the City Hall was held on the 26th August, when a satisfactory report and balance sheet were presented. The Hon. W. Keswick presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, spoke of the progress which had been made with the Museum and the great interest now evinced in it by the native community. The number of visitors had sometimes been so large that it would have been impossible to receive them all if Captain Deane had not kindly sent a person belonging to the police force to preserve order and regularity. He said the scheme for the formation of an aquarium, he was afraid would have to be abandoned on account of the great expense it would entail. They would require at least $3,000 to carry it out. The report was adopted and the accounts were passed. Mr. Justice Snowden and Mr. M. C. de Rozario were elected to the committee, in the places of Baron von Overbeck, who has left the Colony, and Mr. Smith, who is also absent.

On the 28th ultimo, five men, convicted at the last criminal sessions of piracy—Low Ase, Tang Afat, Chong Asui, Leung Afuk, and Ip Asui—and Wong Awing, convicted of receiving goods piratically taken, were brought up for sentence before Mr. Justice Snowden. His Lordship in passing sentence on the five prisoners convicted of piracy, said piracy was one of the worst crimes they could commit. Pirates are the curse of these seas, and the law will put them down whenever it can get hold of them. There was one thing in the present case which distinguished it from many cases of piracy tried in that court, and that was that the jury had found, and he quite agreed with them, that they did not intend to take life. He did not think they intended to take the life of any of the passengers or crew of the Kum-yo-yik. The jury thought the man Sa Alik had jumped overboard out of fright or panic, and that if he had stayed on board he would probably have been alive to-day. If the jury had found they had taken any lives or wantonly wounded or injured any of the crew it was very likely they would have lost their lives too. As they had treated the crew comparatively well, therefore they would be treated with leniency themselves. At the same time they must be very severely punished. The sentence of the court was that they be imprisoned and kept to penal servitude for fifteen years. Tang Afat, Chong Asui, and Leung Afuk, were also found guilty on the fourth count of receiving stolen goods, and for this were sentenced to five years' penal servitude, the term to be concurrent with the other. Wong Awing, who was also convicted on this count, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Tang Afat was also convicted on the sixth count, and was sentenced to be kept to hard labour for one year the term to be concurrent with the others. Ip Asui had also been found guilty on the seventh count, and was sentenced to one year's hard labour, the term to be concurrent with the terms of his other sentences.

The newly elected committee of the Tung Wah Hospital waited upon His Excellency the Governor on the 26th ult. to pay to him their respects upon their accession to office. Messrs. Leong On and Ng Chuk Sow, ex-committeemen, accompanied them, the former acting as spokesman. Mr. Tonnochy, the Acting Registrar General, was also present. Several topics of interest to the Chinese community were discussed. His Excellency mentioned the petition sent in to him some time ago for the grant of a site at Possession Point on which to build a Chinese meeting house, and said he was not unmindful of the matter. Mr. Leong On said they had been obliged to resort to the Hospital as a place of meeting. This had given rise to adverse criticism in the foreign newspapers, and they wished to have a meeting house in order to avoid future complaint. His Excellency said it was quite right the Chinese should have a place where they could meet to discuss public questions. After some conversation as to the details of the scheme, His Excellency said Mr. Price would communicate with the committee and talk the matter over with them. He also expressed a wish that European medical advice should be given in the hospital. This was evidently not at all in keeping with the ideas of the committee, and Mr. Leong On said the Chinese would not like it. Men, he said, were sometimes found sick in the street and were taken to the European Hospital against the wish of the patients themselves and of their relatives, and he suggested that the police should be instructed to take them to either of the hospitals the men chose. The same remarks applied to cases of accidents. The injured did not like to be put under European treatment for fear of having their limbs amputated. His Excellency, while promising to think over this, said the Chinese would not know how to treat cases of broken legs or thighs. Mr. Leong On said the opinion of the Chinese was that Europeans did not know how to mend a broken limb, because, if there was any difficulty in the case they would cut it off, which the Chinese did not like. His Excellency said it was evident the Chinese and himself would not agree on this question, so they must leave it as it was. Mr. Leong On then mentioned that His Excellency had spoken of building a lepers' asylum at Lap Sap Wan, and asked how the matter stood. His Excellency replied that it was in the hands of the Surveyor-General. The construction of a place of refuge for boats in typhoons was next referred to by Mr. Leong On. His Excellency said he had conferred with the Surveyor-General on the subject and the conclusion arrived at was that the project must be given up in consequence of the enormous expense it would entail. He mentioned that the Bowrington Canal afforded shelter for the smaller boats, and there were many places where boats of all kinds took refuge, and he was afraid if any particular place were provided very few would resort to it. The committee shortly afterwards withdrew.

CANTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CANTON, 30th August.

The authorities of this city have been waking up a little lately. A strict watch has recently been kept on the gambling dens, and, as a consequence, ten of them were closed the other day. Nine houses of ill fame, in which disturbances have taken place, have also been shut up. Burglaries and cases of piracy have likewise been infrequent latterly, owing to the vigilance of the military officers. The worst of it is that this new-born zeal in the discharge of duty and maintenance of order by the officials is not likely to last. They take a virtuous part every now and then, but it is seldom of long duration

Tsun Kai, the new Hoikwan, has been distinguishing himself by issuing a proclamation for general information, of which I append a rough translation:—

"Whereas, along the river in the neighbourhood of Canton I appointed inspectors, and in the Eastern and Western Stations, I deputed to my family servants and police collection of duties according to the tariff, they are to exercise vigilance in detecting smuggling. And whereas, in the various stations, the late Hoppo had discovered that certain evil disposed persons did not observe the tariff, by exacting exorbitant demands on the traders, who fearing their arrogance and obstruction, promised them a present or a bribe to the extent of four or five taels before they were let off; such malpractice is indeed an annoyance to the traders and people, and it is an urgent necessity to put a stop to it both in honour of the Government, and in deference to the wishes of the merchants. That proclamation has been issued before, and on my first entering into my office I deem it proper to issue a proclamation denouncing this system, and instruct my subordinate officers, clerks, and police, to forsake their malpractices, and be more careful in the discharge of their duties in future. Having once collected duties according to the tariff on the articles for consumption by the people, and on sundries as well as on merchandise for exportation to foreign countries they are not allowed to exact extra demands. And after examining those articles exempt from duty, they are immediately to pass them without let or hindrance, so that the merchants may transact their business, and the bad traders have no opportunity to defraud. In order that I may not be disappointed in my effort and determination to protect the revenue of the Government on the one hand, and the interests of the merchants on the other, on the discovery of any person who has the audacity to secretly break the law, or on any such case being brought to light, the case will be strictly enquired into, and the offenders severely punished. I therefore issue this proclamation for the information of the merchants and people, that they should be honest in the pursuit of their trades and should pay duties on their merchandize according to the tariff. If after the issue of this proclamation they still attempt to smuggle or try to escape detection by artifice or otherwise, I have authorized my family servants and other officers to bring them before my Court for severe punishment. I will keep my word. The merchant must not incur punishment. Let no extra demand be exacted on vessels passing the stations outside Hongkong and Macao, and let the merchants there not incur severe punishment by being covetous of a small gain. All should tremblingly obey. A special proclamation."

I can only hope this proclamation may meet with more respect than previous documents of the kind. They are too apt to become dead letters when they have once been made public.

FOOCHOW.

There is at present a great amount of sickness amongst the natives. In one village close to the Settlement, we hear of as many as thirteen deaths in one day—out of an estimated population of about 500. In the city, also, the death-rate is, we understand, much above the average.

Much curiosity is evinced in native circles in regard to the probable fate of the disgraced Mandarins whose cases have for some time past been the subject of official investigation. Ting Futai is, it is said, in favour of a severe punishment, but it is generally believed that simple degradation will be pronounced—and nothing more.

The murdered bodies of three men were found a few days ago in a rice boat near the village of Kuan-wu, a little beyond the Ice House. After plundering the boat of everything it contained, including a few thousand cash belonging to the murdered crew, the perpetrators of the outrage decamped. We understand that their capture is almost certain, as the authorities are in possession of definite information in regard to their whereabout

In connection with the recent outrage at Kien Ning-fu, we understand that the Provincial Government has within the last few days despatched a Commission to that place—consisting of the territorial Tao-tai, and some other officials of lower rank—to enquire into and report on the circumstances of the attack. Much as the conduct of the Kien Ning-fu Mandarins is to be condemned, we cannot withhold the praise due to Ting Futai's prompt action in the matter—action which it is to be hoped will effectually prevent any recurrence of these cowardly outrages.

The new Commissioner at the Mamoi Arsenal (Wu) is said to be a man of great activity—who judges for himself in all matters pertaining to his department. No doubt the Commissioner is proud of what is modestly termed the "infant" navy of China; and, looking at the handsome ships and brawny sailor-men, who will be bold enough to say that His Excellency is not justified in believing in the invincibility of the Mamoi Arsenal Fleet? There cannot, therefore, be any foundation for the report which reaches us from Shanghai—that on a recent occasion the crew of a certain Foochow gunboat suddenly discovered, on hearing that war had been declared by England, that they had very important business to attend to on shore!

A riot occurred a few days ago in a "sing-song" house near the Long Bridge. It seems that some soldiers, excited by *samshu*, entered the building, and proceeded to help themselves freely to refreshments, after which they forced their way into a private room where a number of singing girls were concealed, upon whom they made a most cowardly attack; whereupon, an alarm was raised, and a number of neighbours coming to the rescue, a general shindy took place. The *mêlée* continued for a considerable time, much damage being done to the furniture &c., and it was not until a military mandarin with a guard of soldiers arrived, that order was restored. These Chinese soldiers are great ruffians, the terror of the peaceable inhabitants, and in fact only fit food for powder. We are informed that the ring-leaders in this riot have been severely flogged, and there can be no doubt that they richly deserved it.—*Foochow Herald.*

SHANGHAI.

The Chinese had a report, on the 1st instant, that Li had returned to Tientsin, *vi infeda*.

It is reported among the mandarins, that the instructions to Li Hung-chang are, that any out-of-the-way demands, or anything difficult or embarrassing to the Government, must not be given in to.

Rumours of an outbreak in Shantung, though the district is not mentioned, were common among the Chinese on the 22nd and 23rd ult. It is said that two cities have been captured, and the Chehsiens and other officials murdered, by the members of one of the numerous secret fraternities now springing up all over the Empire. This no doubt refers to the outbreak in the neighbourhood of Suchau.

Not content with the tail-cutting and nightmare inventions which have been disturbing their rest, the Chinese have invented a new danger. Spots of ink are thrown in the face by some unknown agency, and the party so assailed inevitably dies—unless he becomes conscious of the accident and wipes it off while it is wet. Can the force of absurdity further go?—The Pah-lien-jow (White Lily Society), or rather the Pan-sien-jow (Half *Cash* Society), under which name the former sect was revived after a persecution, are accused as the originators of this as well as the other magic and troubles with which the people are afflicted.

In deference to the expressed wish of Sir Thomas Wade, the trains have cease running on the Woosung railway, but the works are to be continued and the line will be completed in a few days. The native reading of the stoppage of the railway trains, is that the great Li is terrifying the English Minister and dictating terms! It was to be expected that they would invent some such explanation; but of course Sir Thomas Wade's knowledge of the Chinese character would enable him to anticipate this; and he will not have incurred such a sure loss of prestige without very serious motive. Another report, that the Taku Forts are to be required as a material guarantee for the fulfilment of the conditions to be demanded is of a much more satisfactory nature.

The amicable relations which have hitherto subsisted between the native merchants and shippers of this port and the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company, have received a check, owing to some temporary case of dispute; and the Chinese now refuse to ship goods by that line until a settlement is arrived at. The cause of the disagreement has not been publicly stated, but Mr. Yunoski, the managing director of the M.B. Company in Japan, is said to be about to proceed to Nagasaki, to make an investigation and if possible place matters on a satisfactory footing once more. In the meantime, the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Howang* has been dispatched to Nagasaki and Hiogo, with a cargo of sundries, and it remains to be seen whether the latter Company will find the speculation sufficiently remunerative to induce them to establish a regular line of steamers between China and Japan.

The customary auction of piece goods at Yuen-fong was interrupted on the 24th ultimo, by a combination among the Chinese dealers, who left the room in a body. Messrs. Maitland and Co. have, we understand, lately introduced a clause into their conditions of sale, to the effect that after delivery of goods from the godowns, no claim will be allowed. Against this clause, the Chinese yesterday protested, and declared that they would not purchase if it were not expunged. It was explained to them that the object of the clause was simply to protect the hong against fraudulent claims—in such a case, for instance, as a man sending goods to Tientsin, finding the market against him, and trying to recoup himself by declaring that he had not received the proper goods from Yuen-fong. If a mistake were really made by the hong itself, there would be no hesitation in rectifying it, as had been always done. The Chinaman, however, were persistent and noisy; if the clause were not altered, they would go. It was suggested that the matter might be talked over afterwards, and an understanding come to; and some of the more respectable men seemed inclined to agree; but the majority howled them down, and began to leave the room, hustling those who hesitated, before them. The only man who stayed were a tea-dealer and another who is an occasional but not regular dealer in piece goods. These men bought a quantity of stuff which they of course picked up cheap; but eventually stopped, declaring they couldn't buy any more. They were under some apprehension that the others would molest them on leaving, and stayed some time; but went off by-and-bye, when the others had left the neighbourhood.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the meeting, a week ago, the subscribers to the Margary Memorial Fund met again on the 21st ult. The meeting was held at the Shanghai Club, and, as contemplated, there was a large attendance, great interest being manifested in the proceedings. The Very Rev. Dean Butcher was again elected to preside. The Committee adhered to their proposal to devote the funds to the erection of a Convalescent Ward and Reading Room in the General Hospital, to be called the "Margary Memorial Ward," but the feeling of the meeting was unfavorable to the scheme, and a motion negativing it entirely was unanimously adopted. Several suggestions were advanced as to the shape the memorial should take. A clock tower in the Cathedral compound, apart from the main building; a public clock on the bund; a clock in front of the British Consulate with suitable tablets and inscriptions; a pailow, after the native style of architecture, in some conspicuous position in Shanghai; the raising of the foreshore of the Bund and converting it into a "Margary Memorial Garden," were all suggested as fitting memorials to perpetuate the memory of our ill-fated countryman. A long discussion ensued. It appeared to be the general belief that when it was known the memorial was to take a more prominent shape than sinking the funds in the Hospital, there would be no lack of subscriptions. Finally, it was decided that, in recognition of the feeling of those present for a public monument, it was advisable to have another adjournment, and to invite subscribers to send suggestions to the Committee, who will summarise them and report to another meeting a fortnight hence.—*Daily News.*

Sung, the late Manchu Che-hsien of Shanghai, has left his charge for other parts, and has been succeeded by a Chinese of the name of Mo, until recently Che-hsien of Kiang-ning near Nanking. Mr. Mo is said to be a good officer. Sung, it may be remembered, only came here temporarily.

General Memoy of the Chinese service in the province of Kwei-chow is evidently an active and painstaking observer, and is also an important contributor to the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The latter labour of his in that line that has come to our knowledge is the transmission to a medical gentleman of Shanghai of a large collection exhibiting the materia medica of the province in which he resides. The presence of such men in the interior of China is a public advantage.

A rumour is abroad to the effect that the Tao-t'ai has intimated to the foreign employés at the Arsenal the probability of their speedy dismissal. It is further said that news has come from Chefoo, overland, that the great question has been decided; and decided in such a way as to induce the Tao-t'ai to take the step attributed to him. This would be very startling if it were true; but we see no reason to attach the slightest importance to it. We believe it to be the merest "talk."

We have heard the following suggestion for a memorial to Mr. Margary:—That the present pavilion in the Public Garden be taken away, and in its place there be erected an elegant obelisk, the lower part of which shall be arranged as a hand-stand (as at present) while the top shall consist of a clock-tower. The idea has its advantages. The structure would be very conspicuous, it would be of practical advantage to residents on both settlements, and it could be made very handsome for a comparatively small sum.

Li Han-chang, late Imperial High Commissioner to Yunnan, who is at present at Nanking, is said to have remarked the other day how extremely fortunate the Grosvenor party were in passing through the Western provinces at the time they did. Had they been only ten days later, their position would have been most dangerous. The growing disaffection appears to have broken out into open rebellion shortly afterwards, and in that case it would have been impossible for the Chinese authorities to have answered for their lives.

A correspondent of the *Shen pao* gives the following version of the troubles at Woo-sieh:—Outside the North gate of that city is a station for fishing boats, and at the time of the disturbance about one hundred boats were moored in that locality. The fishermen were all Roman Catholics, and they had engaged a house or houses ostensibly for the purpose of holding religious celebrations. The suspicions of neighbours, however, being aroused, they mentioned to the Che-hsien that they did not think the object of the fishermen's meetings was altogether devotional; so he examined the place for himself and discovered seven black coffins, which, on being opened, disclosed not exactly dead men's bodies, but implements used for making dead men, such as spears and knives. He placed his official seal on the coffins, and went to arrest the fishermen; but the birds had flown and not a fisherman was to be found. Here the matter rests for the present.

The Government of Nanking is much alarmed by the sudden activity of the numerous secret societies. It is not able to suppress or control them, one reason being, we are informed, that the majority of officials are affiliated to some society or other. As the Government of the Liang-kiang is, all things considered, undoubtedly the best in China, and the provinces for three-fourths of their extent are fairly prosperous, the sudden and violent manifestation of a desire to subvert the present order of things is not easily accounted for. The Liang-kiang dominion is not heavily taxed, the population has increased, wages are good, growers get high prices for produce, the Viceroy is held in reverence, and any observer must see that there is an astonishing improvement in the general conditions compared with, say, 1866. Our idea, based it is true on imperfect data, is that the movement is essentially anti-dynastic: and our correspondents in Canton, Fohkien, Szechuen, Shantung, and Chihli hold this opinion. No foreigner, however, has yet been able to get any distinct insight into the reason for the origin, aims, and organization of the many millions of Chinese carbonari.

The Tao-t'ai is known to be a patriotic person, but we shrewdly suspect that his patriotism is apt to take a negative form, consisting more of prejudice towards other countries than disinterested love of his own. It is said that this astute official, whose actions are generally untrammelled by any mawkish delicacy where foreigners are concerned, has issued notices, informing the Chinese that the Woosung railway has been permanently stopped. There have been many movements among the troops lately, some retreating and others coming nearer, and from what we hear to-day we judge that unless the Consular body takes prompt measures, we shall have the country between here and Woosung thickly occupied by Chinese soldiers. Our position then will be peculiar, to say the least of it; for it must not be forgotten that Woosung itself is strongly garrisoned, and that the Woosung forts command the entrance of the Hwang-pu. We therefore urge once more upon the authorities the advisability of devising proper means for our protection, and this we believe can only be done by bringing two or three companies of soldiers up from Hongkong. The Tao-t'ai is kept well posted by his foreign friends in everything that goes on, and by this means Li Hung-chang is probably supplied with far more information than we think.—*Courier.*

SOOCHOW.

28th August.

The "crushing to death" mania has been at its "fever heat" the last two days. Excepting the Tai-ping epoch, the "oldest inhabitants" say they have never seen the people so stirred up. Few now sleep at night, but stand prepared to "resist oppressing," according to the saying "forewarned, forearmed." It is said the officials police the streets at night.

In the country, for miles to the North and West, the people all stay awake at night and sleep in the day. I have heard of nothing of the kind to equal it except the excitement in South America when San José de Cucuta was destroyed by an earthquake. A son of one of our servants came in to buy a gong, but had to wait till it was made. At the door yesterday, one was telling that in the day they slept fifty and sixty together in the country. "O! how hot!" exclaimed a little child. "You little fool, they sleep near together, they don't sleep jam up," was the reply.

On Saturday, two or three boats with fishermen on them, were captured outside. It was said they were seen sending off the "paper men." Paper men were said to be found on their boats. The people said they are Catholics; nearly all the fishermen belong to that church. On being carried into the yamên, the grounds were thronged with spectators, so the official had to go to a more quiet hill. He put one or two of the paper men, which were about three inches long, on the table (remember, your correspondent was not an eye-witness!), and asked them to send up one of them so that he could see it, but they declined.

Among the seven arrested were two lads. The mandarin took them apart and said, "Now if you will tell me all about it, I won't do anything to you." Thus emboldened they stated that they were hired by the Catholic priests to send up the paper men. On duty, to receive 300 *cash* a day, and if they killed a man $30 extra. The grown prisoners were then stretched on a *Tien-ping-kya-ts* (the extreme torture, to which they subject only pirates), till they would "faint," or as the Chinese say "die" and by sprinkling cold water be revived, but they would tell nothing.

The people all say, "These children cannot lie," and so these facts are received as indisputable proof that the "paper men" and the "crushing to death" is all the work of the Catholics, and so they are denounced on the streets, all "foreign devils" getting a share.

There is abundant proof (?) that there is this "something" which crushes people to death. If you reply that for a man to die suddenly is a frequent occurrence, they say that many have been half-killed, and after recovery have said they felt something like a cat or a dog fall on them; but when it is as big as a cow they die. Sometimes it comes like a puff of cold wind from a fan. Cases are numerous; sometimes four or five in a house. It is said the "paper man" goes up on the roof in the day, makes a little hole or a chalk mark over the bed and waits till night.

It is certainly a very interesting psychological phenomenon; the mind from infancy filled with superstition, dwelling intently on frightful rumour, can in the night-feel those things take a tangible shape; an aggravated form of when we wake from a dream of "fighting the red Indians," or with our leg or arm stiff.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

CHINKIANG.

We hear that more troublesome questions have sprung up at Chinkiang. With very few exceptions the English traders of that place appear to be unfortunate in their ways of business and treaty interpretations. The incessant disputes have been a scandal, and we think we are not alone in hoping that Sir Thomas Wade will deal with this subject with a strong hand. The affair must be promptly taken up if the trade of Chinkiang is to continue in existence.—*Courier.*

The report that Chên Kwo-jui was rescued, on passing Fung-pai-hsien, is now denied, and another story is circulated about him. It appears that at some former time, when the city of Sü-chow, on the old Yellow River, was threatened or taken by the Nienfei, Chên Kwo-jui was able to show some kindness to the people, who, when they heard he was in trouble and approaching their city in chains, came forth from the gates, and knelt by the way-said and offered incense to him, beseeching the Mandarin in charge of the escort to allow his prisoner to stay some days and accept the hospitality of the city. It is quite possible, especially as not *one* but *two* places are named, that both stories are true.—It may interest you to know that the insurgents who have risen in the north of the province, are said to have taken the name of Tien Kao.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HANKOW.

A correspondent complains of the imposition of a new tax at a place called Ling-wei-kwan, some distance above Hankow. Boats carrying foreign-owned produce under transit pass are, he says, mulcted there in a special squeeze of Tls. 11.50, from which native-owned cargo is exempt. The writer has a quantity of lily flowers detained there, because payment was resisted until instructions could be asked. The result will be that the cargo, when it comes down, will be rotten; and yet the pass is given only under the special condition that the produce shall be exported. Not only will he be subjected to the squeeze, and to the damage entailed by the delay, but he will be required to export rotten cargo under the letter of the treaty. He has no remedy, because the people at the barrier refuse to give a receipt, so no proof can be brought in support of a claim. The boats are coming from a place called Honan-sung. The usual barrier fees are—at Chin-yang, 3,150 *cash*; Shen-i, 2,550; and Wei-win, 1,550. The Ling-wei barrier was only started on the 1st of the 6th moon.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHEFOO.

26th August.

Nothing of importance has transpired as yet in connection with the Anglo-Chinese difficulty. Formal calls have been exchanged between H.E. the Viceroy and the various dignitaries assembled at this little place, which now seems destined to become famous in history. Preliminaries have probably been arranged. It is understood that Sir Thomas has been very decided, and very plain in his utterances to the Governor General; while the Imperial Ambassador has said very little or nothing in reply. How long they will thus "about the bush," is a matter of uncertainty. In the meantime, great quiet prevails among the people.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Really, after all, it is useless to indulge in speculations as to the result of the negotiations between Sir Thomas Wade and Li Hung-chang; but so many theories have been advanced by outsiders concerning the adjustment of political affairs, that it is almost a matter for a jury to decide which is the best way to settle the difficulties, giving England certain advantages, and yet not compromising China. The Viceroy is very *au fait* in all foreign forces, tactics, and resources, and is not likely to enter into international discussions without first posting himself in every particular. If indeed it be true, as 'Themistes' conjectures in his letter from Tientsin published in the *Daily News*, that he (Li) "is not going to trust himself in the vortex of ministerial depths without as much Foreign assistance as he can obtain," and that such assistance is to be furnished in whole or in part by the persons indicated, namely:—the Inspector-General of Customs, a distinguished French officer, and an American interpreter,—then it is to be hoped that an early and satisfactory termination of the negociations may be arrived at; for it is but fair to presume until the contrary has been proved, that the experiences in China of these supposed assistants have been such as to make them useful and earnest advocates of whatever may tend to lead this country forth from the blighting influences of her isolation and prejudices. If the Viceroy really avails himself of the services of such 'assistants' he will at least have the advantage of deciding questions with his eyes fully open to ultimate consequences, and it may be surmised that after the gross mismanagement of the business of the Tsung-li Yamên he is desirous to do all that can be done to effect a settlement thoroughly satisfactory to the British Government.

Our port being a retreat for recruiting health and energies, it is quite as likely that the 'assistants' above referred to have come here at this juncture accid

WOOSIH.

The excitement at Woosih has led to a catastrophe so serious, but at the same time so supremely ridiculous, that it may be hoped it will have some effect in curing the people of their hallucination. The people seem to have suspended work, and organised themselves into volunteer guards, keeping watch at every entrance to catch the sorcerers who are making their life miserable. The other day, there arrived at a barrier five men, of whom three had knives. What could be more evident than that here were some of the scoundrels they were in search of? For what purpose were the knives but for cutting off the queues of the people? Lynch law was applied, and the three possessors of the knives were decapitated on the spot. The other two men, by constantly urging that at least they had not knives, succeeded in getting taken to the Yamên, where a more careful investigation than the guards had thought necessary, established the fact that the whole five men were pig-butchers!—*N. C. Daily News.*

COREA.

A letter published in the *Nichi-nichi-Shinbun*, contains the following information from Fusan, Corea:—"A strict watch is still kept by the Coreans at the boundary of the Japanese Concession. None of us are allowed to pass it. But the gates will shortly be opened to us by the terms of an arrangement concluded, between our Envoy, Miyamoto, and the Corean Governor of Fusan, on the 20th of July last. The articles proper to be exported from Japan to Corea are *Tenjikumomen*, (a very thick cotton cloth), silk gauze, copper, wax, hardware, gold lacquered dining tables, painted vases, *Kokura* (cotton cloth made in Kokura) lustrings, umbrellas, and a few other things. The principal productions of Corea are hides of oxen, horses, and dogs, large and small beans, rice, ginseng, and a few others. Hitherto the Islanders of Tsushima have traded dishonestly; and the Coreans give no credit to our merchants. They are very cautious. As we become better acquainted with the Corean nature, I will send you further information. In a word, the Coreans do not seem to be superior to the Formosans in their conduct, manners, or customs. This year very bad crops are expected in Corea. We proceed shortly to the capital of Koka, and will return immediately after to Tokio."—*Japan Gazette.*

LOOCHOO.

The *Akebono Shinbun* publishes an extract from a letter from a resident in the Loo Choo Islands. The port of Nawa is in a good position, but large vessels find it difficult to enter the harbour, whose mouth is almost closed by many small submerged rocks. To the west a fort, which seems to have been constructed many hundred years ago, is garrisoned. The road between the fort and the capital is level and paved with stones, six or seven feet square. All the bridges are built of stone in the style of the bridges in Tokio. At a short distance from the port stand a large and splendid monastery called Sogenji, where Tametomo, our ancient hero, is worshipped. Wooden tablets erected to the memories of several generations of kings are also to be seen in this monastery. The residence of the king resembles a Buddhist temple. Nawa is the most populous and prosperous city in the islands. Business is principally transacted by women. They go about the streets hawking and carrying their merchandise on their shoulders, walking pare-footed over the hot roads, and looking like negresses. Fifty Japanese merchants reside in the city, and one hundred and eight engineers are at work, erecting a military cantonment.—*Japan Gazette.*

NAGASAKI.

We have been informed on high native authority that the reports which have been in circulation for some time past, as to H.M. the Mikado's projected visit to the South, are quite erroneous. These rumours were founded on statements which appeared in the Northern press, from time to time, and were supposed to have been derived from official sources.

On the 9th ultimo, the Consular body according to arrangement, met His Excellency the Governor, in order to consult on the affairs of the Municipality. The consultation lasted for a considerable time, but the result has not as yet transpired. We are glad to know, however, that the fares chargeable by jinrikishas and sampans have been regulated; but, if what we have heard proves correct, we fear for the sampan rate will be anything but satisfactory to foreigners. A second meeting, it is understood, was held on the 24th ultimo.

It is now understood that the Government will at once abolish the law which prohibits the Chinese from adopting Japanese children. The Celestials have been eager for this change, and will doubtless consider it a great boon.

Private enquiries have been in progress for some time past, by one of the Great Eastern Banking Corporations, as to the absolute requirements of Nagasaki in the banking line. It has now decided that the present facilities are ample for the amount for the business transacted and that the establishment of a regular branch would be undesirable.—*Rising Sun.*

A meeting of Chinese was held on the 20th ult., at Fukuya, to consider the grievances of a few of their number with the Mitsu Bishi Co. It was unanimously decided not to support the Japanese line, but rather to invite the China Merchants' Steam Company to undertake their carrying trade, which is considerable. Resolutions were passed to that effect and forwarded to the Chinese guilds at Kobe and Yokohama, inviting their co-operation, which no doubt will be eagerly given. The Chinese are carrying it with a high hand and will in the end found a permanent colony in Nagasaki to the exclusion of all others. Happily they have no local reasons for discontent, but prefer that the China Merchants' Co. should reap the benefit of what they can spare from "their hard earned savings." The first of the new line, the *Howsang*, has arrived and takes a full cargo for Kobe and then returns to Nagasaki.

The native policemen are to be at once placed under the controlling influence of a foreign Inspector, from Hongkong. At present they are disorganized, amenable to no discipline, and totally incompetent to perform efficiently the duties of a protecting power.

Convict labour, to a certain extent, being no longer required in raising coal at the Takasima mine, they are to be transferred to Tategami to work at the dock there.

The Russian corvette *Bayan* arrived at Nagasaki from Vladivostock on Sunday morning, the 19th ult. She saluted the Japanese flag in the usual manner, but Desima fort did not respond until Monday morning, as according to Japanese law, saluting a foreign flag on Sunday would be tantamount to desecration.—*Cosmopolitan Press.*

YEDO.

The accountants of the *Okurasho* are collecting statistics of the old style of coinage, and also making enquiries as to how much of it still remains in the country.

The residents on the island of Hachijô have failed in their silk crop this year, unlike their neighbours on the mainland, and have had to bear heavy losses in consequence.

The managers of the Government silk reeling establishment have sold their silk at such good rates that the profit has nearly covered the original cost of construction of the factory.

A farmer, while at work in a paddy field in the valley which lies between the rifle range and Hoinoko, was bitten by an adder and died half-an-hour afterwards.

The *Chôya Shinbun* hears the rumour that the force of marines is to be reduced, but that a corresponding increase is to be made in the number of sailors and stokers in the Imperial Navy.

A sake seller named Yeikawa, living at Matsushima-chô, Tôkiô, has invented some powder by which rice can be cleaned with ease, and the invention has been inspected by the authorities and pronounced to be a useful one.

Mr. Iwakura, the *Udaijin*, has notified that both paper manufactured by Japanese in foreign style, and indigo, may be exported free of duty. Should it hereafter be deemed advisable of impose any duty on these articles, two months' notice of such intention will previously be given.

Five officials belonging to the Department of Agriculture left for China a few days ago, where they proceed for the purpose of purchasing sheep. It is expected that by the introduction of and the subsequent establishment of woollen manufactories, all necessity for importing foreign woollen goods will eventually be done away with, and the 11th year of Meiji, at least, will see the accomplishment of this desirable end.—*Japan Mail.*

The *Chôya-shinbun* states that a new ironclad has been ordered in Europe by the Japanese Government.

Mr. D. W. Ap Jones, in the employ of the Kangio-Rio, is under orders to leave shortly for China and America to purchase sheep.

Three persons in the Kanagawa-*ken* petitioned for leave to make a carriage road between Yokohama and Hachioji. The expense is estimated at 80,000 *yen*; and the projectors expect to have a return from tolls.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that Mr. Mori Arinori, Minister to the Court of Peking, is expected to return to China about the 1st October, after the return of Mr. Sanjo and the other Ministers from their tour to Yezo.

A serious mutiny has broken out in the prison of Nagoya. On the night of Sunday, the 20th ultimo, about five hundred prisoners, confined in the *Keucho* jail, revolted for reasons which are as yet unknown. In the struggle between them and the officers, one of the latter was so grievously beaten that he died on the spot. Another officer was very badly beaten and much bruised; and the Governor had his skull laid open by a blow from a brick.—*Japan Gazette.*

HIOGO.

The *News* of the 19th ult., writing of the weather, says Hiogo has been for something like fifty days without any break in the dry heat, though several localities in the neighbourhood have been visited by thunderstorms—one apparently very heavy passing over the hills behind here last Sunday, and breaking heavily towards and over Osaka, where there were some deaths from lightning. Though no rain fell here the atmosphere was sensibly relieved for a short time, but the baking heat has since returned in full force. Thursday night being one of the most oppressive which has probably been felt here for some years. The ground is like a brick, the grass yellow, and the glare from the streets and houses most trying. The thermometer in the twenty-four hours ranged between 95 and 80 degree Fah. in the shade, but this of course gives only an approximate idea of the physical depression from which foreigners and natives alike suffer.

Hearing with amazement that the U.S. Government had followed the lead of Sir Harry Parkes with regard to the prohibition of the publication of newspapers in the Japanese language by foreigners, the *News* has made enquiries, which show that the statement was so greatly exaggerated as to be altogether misleading. The U.S. Minister has in effect notified U.S. citizens that the practice is against Japanese law, and that they ought not to do it. This is a very different thing from the now famous edict of Sir H. Parkes, which made the offence one *against British Law*. In this case there is no penalty for non-compliance, that we know of. If a U.S. citizen be arrested, say in Yedo, for breaking a purely Japanese law, as this press law is, and brought before his nearest Consul, the latter has no authority, under the laws of the United States, to punish him, but must order his release. The position is clearly explained by the official correspondence which took place last winter in connection with the shooting regulations.

A swimming race, of 150 yards, with clothes on, took place on the 20th ultimo. The prize was to have been a canoe, with sail &c., complete, but as the requisite number of entries (fifteen) was not obtained, the canoe is held over for a future handicap, and a pewter was substituted on the present occasion. The race was won by F. Walsh, who started at scratch, beating Gubbins, who was second, who had ten seconds start.

The *Osaka Nippo* says the water in Lake Biwa has lately fallen so low that an island called Isaki, which can usually only be reached by boat, can now be reached on foot. Kagawa Ken has had no rain since June; the people are in much tribulation, and rice has risen more than a yen per koku.

If the editor of the *Nippo*, says the *News*, does not knock something out of the press and libel laws it is not for want of hammering at them. In one of last editorials he goes into the question of computation and arrangements when double sentences of fine and imprisonment are inflicted on the same man, and quoting recent cases of complicated punishments, wants to know how the relative values of fine and imprisonment are arrived at.

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [193 1419 Sept. 18.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the Following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANGLO-SAXON, British ship, Harrington.—P. M. S. S. Co.
ALICE BUCK, Am. ship, Steinman.—Messageries Maritimes.
ABBATOON AJCAR, British str., MacTavish.—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
ASIA, Dan. str., Molson.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
BENEFACTOR, Am. bk., Hayden.—Russell & Co.
CALABAR, Brit. str., Hutchison.—Landstein & Co.
CARISBROOKE, Brit. str., Evans.—Chinese.
GLACHNACUDDIN, British bark, McDonald.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
GLOUCESTER, British bark, Vincent.—Rozario & Co.
HOOGLY, Am. ship, Frost.—Tudor Company.
JAMES WILSON, British bark, Prideaux.—Carlowitz & Co.
NINGPO, British str., Cass.—Siemssen & Co.
QUEENSBERRY, British bark, Hening.—Order.
RUTH, British bark, Minto.—Carlowitz & Co.
SHOOTING STAR, Siam sh., Hellstrom.—Chinese.
THALES, British str., Coles.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
TAUNTON, Brit. ship, Clark.—Siemssen & Co.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1432 Hongkong, 6th September, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA"

will leave for the above place at 5 P.M. TO-DAY (Saturday), the 9th instant.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 8th September, 1876. [1410

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo at through rates to NAGASAKI and HIOGO.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GEELONG"

will leave for the above place at 5 P.M. TO-DAY (Saturday), the 9th instant.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 8th September, 1876. [1411

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"PENEDO,"

Captain J. Cain, will leave for the above Port TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING,
Bonham Strand.
1419 Hongkong, 4th September, 1876.

FOR HOIHOW (HAINAN).

THE Steamship

"OLYMPIA,"

F. Nagel, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 12th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
1433 Hongkong, 7th September, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES"

will be despatched on or about the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1434 Hongkong, 7th September, 1876.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

via TORRES STRAITS.

THE British Steamship

"OCEAN,"

Captain Jaques, now loading at Foochow, and due here on or about the 7th September, will receive immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Steamship *Ocean.*
1400 Hongkong, 31st August, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Barque

"RUTH,"

Minto, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON;
or,
DEACON & Co., Canton.
1438 Hongkong, 7th September, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Clipper Bark

"QUEENSBERRY,"

Thos. Hening, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1442 Hongkong, 8th September, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship

"ALICE BUCK,"

J. Herlman, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1392 Hongkong, 30th August, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British 3-m. Schooner

"GLACHNACUDDIN,"

McDonald, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1381 Hongkong, 29th August, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 16 years British Clipper Bark

"LUCIA,"

Crowley, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1382 Hongkong, 29th August, 1876.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A1 British Bark

"ANTIPODES,"

Barnes, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1292 Hongkong, 14th August, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark

"WM. VAN NAME"

will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and be despatched on or before the 1st October.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1429 Hongkong, 6th September, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A1 British Barque

"JAMES WILSON,"

Captain Prideaux, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
1m 1303 Hongkong, 15th August, 1876.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"NUEVO CONSTANTE,"

Uriate, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1352 Hongkong, 24th August, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 Norwegian Brig

"JOHANN EVERDROP"

will load here and at Whampoa, and meet with quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1338 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship

"GOLDEN SPUR,"

Farrell, Master, will load here, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
1394 Hongkong, 30th August, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"OCEAN CHIEF,"

Captain Cook, will load here and at Whampoa for New York.
For Freight, apply to
HEARD & Co.
1315 Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"BETHANY,"

Captain Buedell, will load here and at Whampoa for New York.
For Freight, apply to
HEARD & Co.
1191 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

FOR SYDNEY, *via* ADELAIDE.

THE A1 British Barque

"ECHO"

will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
B. DAVIES,
2, Queen's Road.
1231 Hongkong, 4th August, 1876.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers).

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer

"BOWEN,"

Captain Miller, will be despatched as above on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
1416 Hongkong, 6th September, 1876.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ZAMBESI*," Captain SYMONS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 9th September, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 8th Sept.; Specie until 9 A.M. on the 9th Sept.; and Parcels until 2 P.M. on the 8th Sept.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 31st August, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have a selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15th, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 15th September, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd October, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 1st proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1876.

LANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1069 Hongkong,